

## Would Prohibit Marrying Again After Divorce

Bishop Charles H. Brent Introduces Amendment to Episcopal Law Directed at Members of Church

## Healers Must Prove Cure

Women Win Recognition; Concordat Report Made; Prayer for Mrs. Harding

By Rev. Dr. E. C. Chorley

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 9.—An effort to strengthen the divorce law of the Episcopal Church was made this morning in the House of Bishops when Bishop Charles H. Brent of western New York introduced an amendment to the canon which provides that no clergyman of the Church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been or is the husband or wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. The one exception to this law is in the case of the innocent party, who may be remarried under certain restrictions. The purpose of Bishop Brent's amendment is to include not only the performance of such marriages by ministers, but also to prohibit the members of the Church from remarriage after divorce. It reads:

"Neither shall any member of this church marry any other person who has been or is the husband or wife of another then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

The laymen of the church as a whole are content with the law as it now stands, and fear that if this amendment is adopted it will result in a large increase of marriages by the civil authorities.

**Pastors and Doctors to Co-operate**  
Cordial co-operation of pastor and doctor with the patient's perfect faith in the value of the ministrations of both is the keynote of the report of the joint commission to consider the fuller recognition of the ministry of healing in the church which was offered in the house of deputies.

Though the report recognizes the efficacy of prayer in the restoration of health it urges the church must not lose sight of the fact that medical science is the handmaid of God and should be fully recognized as the moral means appointed by God for the care and healing of the body, and that all these means of healing and preventing diseases are to be used for the welfare of mankind.

The report recognizes the possibility of special gifts of healing, but urges special preparation for this work and the approval of the bishop before it is exercised by the clergy, and it declares that beneficial results shall not be claimed by healers except on the certificate of a reputable physician, familiar with the particular case. The question of anointing the sick is left open, provided that no return be made to the custom of anointing as a preparation for death. The report was placed on the calendar.

## Prayer Changes Considered

The House of Deputies resumed consideration of the ratification of changes in the prayer book made at the last convention. Mr. George F. Henry, of Iowa, presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of bishops and deputies to consider all changes in the prayer book and report not later than the seventh day of the session. It was referred to the committee on dispatch of business.

An effort by J. H. Pershing, of Denver, cousin of General Pershing, to discharge the commission on the prayer book and refer the revision to the House of Bishops meeting in special session was laid on the table by a large majority.

After a vote taken by orders the deputies approved the omission of the clause in the Gloria in Excelsis, "Thou that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us," it being a repetition of the previous clause. An effort made by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, of Philadelphia, to postpone its consideration was defeated.

There was considerable difference of opinion expressed in the vote. The clerical vote of New York was equally divided and that of Pennsylvania was recorded in the negative.

A resolution of sympathy with President Harding in the illness of his wife was adopted in both houses and special prayers for her recovery were said in the House of Bishops.

## Women Recognized

The report of the joint commission on women's work in the Church recommends the admission of women as deputies to the general convention and that the necessary changes in the constitution be initiated at this session. It is pointed out that in many parishes women now sit on the vestries, and in some dioceses are eligible for election as delegates to the diocesan conventions. The matter will be considered by a committee, but the chances for its passage at this convention are small.

George Zabriske, of New York, presented the report of the joint commission on the concordat with certain Congregational ministers, suggesting provisions for their ordination by bishops of the Episcopal Church, while retaining their pastorates in the Congregational Church. A minority report will be presented by Bishop R. H. Veller, of Fond du Lac, Wis., representing the views of the high church men on the subject.

A whole question will be discussed later. A successful effort was made by Bishop Charles P. Anderson, of Chicago, in the House of Bishops to have the introduction of this report and the work of prayer book revision completed. This is regarded as a clever move to prevent action by the bishops on the Concordat.

## New Presidential Prayer

The bishops adopted the new prayer for the President of the United States as an alternative to the one now in the prayer book. As this prayer was also approved by the House of Deputies it now becomes part of the Book of Common Prayer. It reads:

"Lord our Governor, whose glory is in all the world, we commend this nation to Thy merciful care, that being preserved in Thy peace, Grant to the President of the United States and to all in authority, wisdom and strength to love and to do Thy will. Fill them with the love of truth and righteousness, and make them ever mindful of their duty to serve this people in Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, without end. Amen."

## Boy Killed by Bricks As Auto Rams Pillar

Louis Cecere, five years old, was playing in front of his home at 1353—Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when Anthony Conigliaro drove an automobile out of his private garage at the rear of the house, and started down the driveway leading to the street.

Two brick pillars forming a gateway stood at the driveway's sidewalk entrance. As the car passed between these columns the rear struck one of them with sufficient force to send it toppling to the sidewalk. The Cecere boy was caught beneath the shower of bricks and instantly killed.

## Government Seeks to Annul Count de Tolna's Citizenship

Seizure of His Yacht During the War and San Francisco Earthquake Figure in Proceedings Against the Hungarian Nobleman

Suit by the government to annul the citizenship of Count Rudolphe Festetics de Tolna, of Hollis, L. I., was begun yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. The proceeding results from an investigation made by the State Department into a complaint by Count de Tolna that his yacht was seized by the French government in 1914 on the ground that he was an alien enemy. He asserts he was at that time a citizen of the United States.

Attorneys for the government charge that De Tolna is, in fact, a citizen of Austria-Hungary, although he declares he received citizenship papers in San Francisco in 1906. Evidence is said to be in possession of the government that at the time the yacht was seized by a French gunboat she flew the Hungarian flag.

Under questioning by counsel for the government, Count de Tolna said he lost his naturalization papers while in France and received a restoration certificate from the California authorities, because all records were destroyed in the earthquake. According to evidence said to be in possession of the United States District Attorney's office, Count de Tolna had not resided

in this country for five years previous to the date on which he says he received his citizenship papers. Proof also is offered that he never resided in California a full year as required by law prior to admission of an alien to citizenship. The government contention is that De Tolna never was a citizen, but obtained restoration papers after his yacht had been seized.

Proof is submitted also that Count de Tolna bought the yacht from Robert E. Todd, following which it was transferred from American to Hungarian registry.

Count de Tolna is said to be the owner of a riding academy at Hollis, L. I., where he has a summer residence. The evidence elicited that he has been twice married. His present wife is Alice Wetherbee, a descendant of an old Colonial family and member of many patriotic organizations.

## Barnard Wins Air Derby

CROYDON, England, Sept. 9.—F. L. Barnard, piloting an aircraft entered by Sir Samuel Instone, won the King's Cup to-day after a thrilling race, in which he reached a speed of 136 miles an hour. P. Rynham was second, and A. J. Cobham was third.

## Cropsey Ends Fee Grafting On Peddlers

(Continued from page one)

charge here is founded upon the assertion that not one penny of the large sums collected has ever found its way into the city treasury.

"The charter clearly and unmistakably provides that all fees received by any public officer shall be the property of the city, and that no officer except city marshals shall receive to his own use any fees collected. All sums received as fees from any source shall be paid over weekly without deduction by the officer or department receiving them to the Chamberlain' (Section 1550, charter). And any officer of the city or person employed in the service who shall willfully violate the foregoing provisions or who knowingly permits other persons to do so is guilty

of a crime (Section 1551). "Notwithstanding these definite requirements of statute all the officials concerned with this matter have willfully disregarded them. Within a few days after this action was commenced a proposed amended ordinance was offered at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and some days afterward it was passed and received the approval of the Mayor. This was done evidently with the view of attempting to legalize the theretofore wholly illegal practice of retaining all the fees collected and paying none of them into the city treasury.

But it is claimed on behalf of the city officials that the fees collected are used to pay the supervisors and other employees.

"There is no satisfactory and convincing proof of this in the papers submitted upon this motion, but even if it were true such use of the fees is prohibited by law. Section 1550 of the charter provides that every city official except the marshals 'shall be paid by a fixed salary.' And section 1541 prohibits any department from incurring expense unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering it. In addition to these

general provisions, which are applicable to all officials, there is the special provisions applicable to the supervisors and employees in question here, that they 'shall receive such compensation as shall be within the appropriations made therefor by the appropriating body of such city.' (Section 280-A of the Laws and Markets Law, added by chapter 633, Laws of 1922.)

**Not Private Plunder**  
"It is absolutely illegal to pay the supervisors or other employees out of the fees collected. It is not surprising that some people are anxious to have the present system continue. The papers show that \$600,000 will be collected yearly in these fees from the pushcart peddlers. It might well be pleasing to some not to be required to pay this money into the city treasury, but to use it in the 'cost of supervision.' But the statute which authorized the collection of these fees was intended to be a source of public profit, and not of private plunder. The lawlessness displayed in this matter has not been exceeded since the days of Tweed. "Motion granted, with \$10 costs." It is expected that the matter will come up for final trial some time in November.

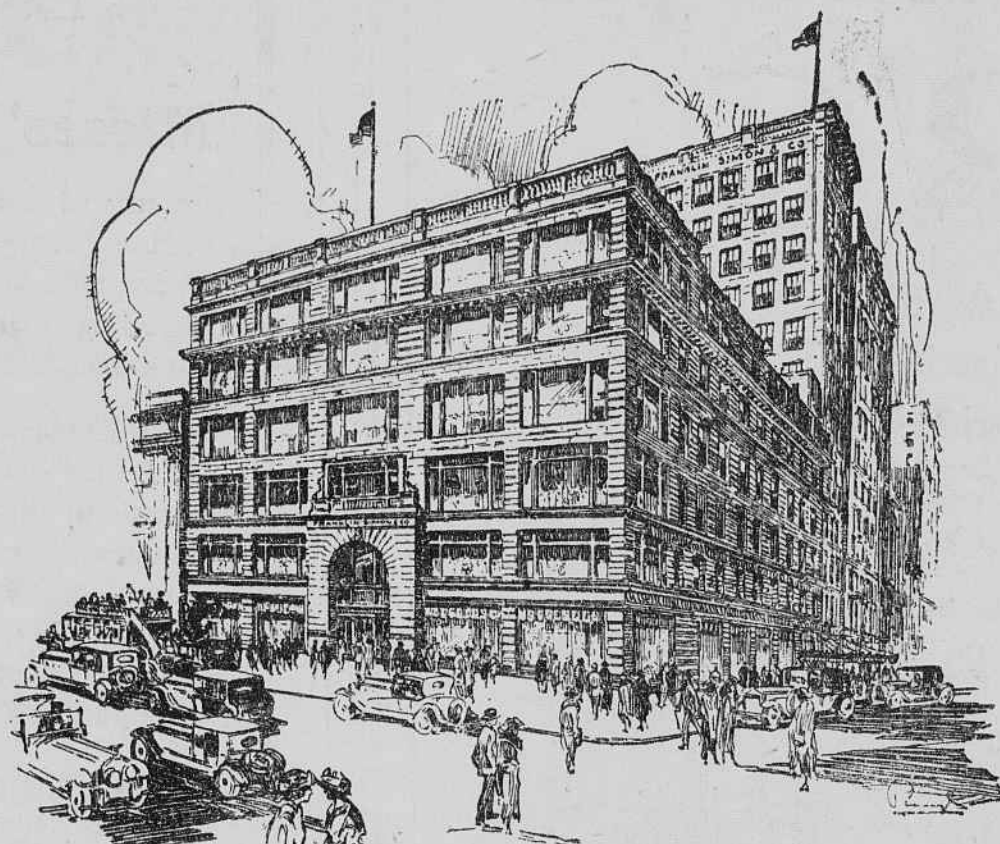


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